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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

WHO SHALL RULE—LEGAL OR IMPORTED VOTERS!

That's the question—not who shall be Mayor. Who shall rule—the imported Irish, whose votes, if got into the ballot boxes, will be put there by perjury or fraud, or the American citizens, who have an interest in the peace, the prosperity and the property of Chicago?

We put the question to Mr. Gurney: You, Sir, know that large importations of Irish voters have been made into this city since the canvass commenced. You cannot help knowing it; because your money has aided in bringing them here, and you cannot be unaware how it has been spent. You know that Bridgeport is almost depopulated, and that the men who were lately there, at their homes, at work, are now *here*, pensioners upon the Democratic fund to which you have so largely contributed. By actual count, nearly one hundred of these are in town; and if you, sir, will look over the memoranda of your committee, you will see that exactly where they are quartered. You *know* that large importations have been made from Joliet, Ottawa and La Salle; and that if you are elected Mayor, your success will be due to their votes, every one of which is illegal. *You know the agencies which have set this fraud in motion*; and you need not be told that it is one which in your heart you loathe, and which as an American citizen you ought to be among the first to condemn!

You are running as the "respectable candidate." Do you propose in that capacity to be a party to that which the common sense of every man and the statute laws of every State declare a high crime?

You are said to be the "property holders' candidate." Your only hope of a majority on Tuesday next, is by neutralising the vote of these same property holders—defeating their will—overturning their purposes—by the suffrages of men, who, without the shadow of a right to the ballot, are willing to be guilty of perjury in the vain hope that the pro-slavery party may succeed?

You are charged in the papers, directly and by implication, with transactions, that if true are not creditable to your good name. We have not thought it worth while to repeat them, or to give them private currency. Do you wish, by your activity to and connivance in a fraud of gigantic proportions, striking directly at the security of the persons and property of a large majority of your fellow-citizens in Chicago, to prove and clinch all that your most bitter opponents allege?

You are the "Democratic" candidate. Nine out of every ten dollars which you have spent since the contest begun, have gone out of your pockets for the accomplishment of purposes which have made popular government in our cities a reproach, and which have made even real Democracy a by-word. And your triumph here on Tuesday, if you should unfortunately win, by the means now employed, will do more to destroy this Republic, than an invading army.

We appeal to you, Mr. Gurnee, to put an end to all efforts for the perpetration of the frauds which your supporters are working out. You cannot plead ignorance of their character, or their extent. The means for their accomplishment have come from you; and a pretence of ignorance of what is going on in your behalf, and for your benefit, you will hardly dare to set up.

We appeal to you to put a stop to the importations; to advise the mistaken and ignorant men who have been brought here for a purpose which may well be called treasonable to go back to their homes; to exhort the priests of the Roman Catholic Church who are here to serve you, to return to their flocks; and to tell the whole country by your acts and words that you do not desire the Mayoralty at the expense of the dearest rights of a majority of your fellow citizens, which your unscrupulous followers are willing to trample under their feet!

We appeal to Republicans, no matter what their private grievances—to Republicans, no matter what their personal likes or dislikes, to see to it that no act of their's contributes to the fastening of an Irish rule upon Chicago. That will be bad enough and hard enough to be borne when it is legally imposed; but as the result of fraud and perjury by which American citizens are overcome, it would be reason enough for revolution.

BUSINESS PLANS.

Our business men are now maturing plans for the coming season's business. These plans should embrace, not only a more thorough improvement of the fields heretofore occupied; but our merchants and manufacturers should extend their efforts and secure the trade of a wider district of country. Those who are agitating the matter of an Express line to Pike's Peak are acting with a wise regard to a most important and valuable interest. Even with the means now at command, it is believed a large and a very lucrative business can be secured. A great and prosperous State is destined soon to grow up on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and it is important that Chicago should be early on the ground, in order to secure a share of the wealth that now lies buried in the quartz veins of that wonderful region. As soon as our railways can be completed across Iowa, that trade will be ours by the operation of well-known commercial laws; but a small outlay of capital and proper energy will even now secure the lion's share of the commerce of western Kansas.

We need scarcely refer to the Lake Superior trade as worthy of the fostering care of a large portion of our citizens. It has already assumed very considerable importance; but proper effort will enlarge it far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. In order to this, we cannot urge too strongly the introduction of the manufacture of all articles made from iron and copper. Now is pre-eminently the time to commence the manufacture of such articles. Heretofore capitalists have been deterred from engaging in manufactures here by the high price of real estate, and in fact of everything else. Now all is changed. Situations on the North and South branches can be had for more nominal figures compared with prices three years ago. The price of living, of labor, of every element of success in manufacturing, has now been reduced to a reasonable standard. It needs but the proper number of manufacturing establishments in iron and copper, to make our Lake Superior trade one of the most important elements in the prosperity of the city.

The opening of the Chicago and North-western Railway to Oshkosh last fall, has rendered all central Wisconsin accessible to our merchants and manufacturers. Comparatively very little has thus far been done to secure the trade of that rich and prosperous portion of our sister State. In arranging plans for the approaching season's business, our merchants and manufacturers should not neglect this new and valuable field of enterprise.

By the Chicago and North-western, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Roads, our city should secure the trade of Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. These populations of our great North-west should not, by any means, be neglected. They will, if proper inducements are offered, pour a constantly increasing stream of wealth into the coffers of our merchants. The prize will be secured by the intelligent and the enterprising, and a hint to our readers ought to be sufficient.

Some of the Iowa railways are already being extended westward, and more of them soon will be, and no effort should be spared to extend and accommodate the trade of that State. It is improving rapidly, and will in the next ten years take a leading position, not only among the Western States, but among the older States of the Union. Let the commerce of Iowa be carefully studied, and every effort be made to concentrate it in our city.

The Burlington and Quincy and the Mississippi and St. Joseph railways open up the valley of the Missouri to the enterprising men of this city. Our jobbers can furnish to all that great region, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, and a great variety of other articles cheaper than they can be purchased anywhere else in the Mississippi valley. Chicago is the city marked out by nature in which most of the trade of this vast Territory must ultimately concentrate. By proper exertions as our lines of railway afford the needed facilities, it can be attracted here much sooner than the most sanguine would dare to hope.

But some one may inquire what means are necessary to secure a large increase of trade from those distant points to which we have referred? We answer, take a map and study carefully their relations to this city. Go or send a confidential clerk and become personally acquainted with the dealers in the towns and cities in all the region we have named. Take memoranda of the principal goods required for the section. Lastly, advertise largely and constantly in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. It circulates among all the bankers and leading business men in the North-west. The value of keeping your business constantly before our tens of thousands of readers can scarcely be estimated. A judicious selection of local papers in which to advertise, will also be found of great service in securing the trade of any particular section of country. The elements of mercantile success are, to have a large and carefully selected stock of goods to sell at small profits to responsible dealers for quick pay; to deal honestly and fairly with all men; and, lastly, and in Chicago, we repeat, to *advertise largely, liberally, and constantly* in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

We ask every Republican who doubts the propriety of working hard for the triumph of our cause, to look for ten minutes at the horde of "importations" who are waiting their turn to be naturalized on the steps of the U. S. Court Room in Larmon Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. The most of this throng are imported expressly to vote down the citizens of Chicago next Tuesday, and all of them are to be used for the laudable purpose of putting the bogus Democracy in power. It is by votes so obtained that Democracy hopes to seize control of our city. Fellow-citizens, again we say, go and examine this crowd of Milesian mercenaries, and you will vote the Republican ticket, sure. More than that, you will, if possible, induce every friend you have, whatever be his politics, to vote the same ticket.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1860.

The committees are hard at work preparing the important bills of the session, and will be ready to present them as fast as the House will have time to act on them. The new Tariff bill, Grow and Aldrich's Free Homestead bill, and the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, are all ready to be reported as soon as the routine of rules permit them to be presented to the House.

The chairman of the Post Office Committee, Mr. Colfax, has a bill ready to report, with the unanimous concurrence of the committee, providing for a semi-weekly overland mail between the Eastern and Pacific States. It authorizes the Post Master General to advertise for proposals to carry the entire Pacific mail over land, starting from each point on the Mississippi or Missouri River as the bidders may select. The letter mail to go through in twenty days to San Francisco,—newspapers in thirty days. The present contractors—Butterfield & Co.—are allowed twenty-five days, but they are obliged to go out of their way 300 miles to touch at El Paso, to please the negro interest. This bill permits bidders to choose the shortest and best route they can find. The points from which they would start would be either Memphis or St. Joseph. As the latter is the easiest or cheapest route, bidders for it would have the advantage over those who propose to start from Memphis or any where down the Mississippi. St. Joseph is connected by an almost water line Railroad with Chicago; the great Overland Mail would each year pass through your city. Starting from St. Joseph, the coaches would run through Salt Lake City, or near it. A branch from the Main Line is provided for in the bill, to supply the Pike's Peak gold region, and another to Salt Lake, if the line should run through it. The bids are to be opened on the first of May, and then submitted to Congress. The contract, if made, shall last three years from July 1, 1860. Bids are also to be invited for carrying the entire mail by the water route from New York and New Orleans, semi-weekly and weekly. About half of the latter mail is now carried by the overland route. The newspaper mail goes by water once every fortnight, which is not as often as the country requires. Butterfield's contract is the most serious obstacle in the way of adopting this Overland Mail bill. But it is believed that Butterfield himself will be a bidder, and perhaps the successful one. He is very much dissatisfied with the route he is obliged to travel, which takes him away south of the Pike's Peak Gold Mines, and the important Utah trade. Butterfield would probably surrender his present contract for the sake of getting a new one on the great central route, whereby, in addition to the mails, he would enjoy a large and lucrative passenger business to the mines and Salt Lake. Settlements are springing up all along that route. It is free from Indian depredations, and is well supplied with wood and water.

A bill has been reported in the Senate which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with certain parties for the building of a telegraph line from some point on the Mississippi or Missouri River to San Francisco, with connecting branches. The contract is limited to ten years. The Government agrees to pay a bonus of $50,000 to all in its construction, and also agrees to guaranty for ten years the right of a liberal tariff of charges for the transmission of messages. It is stipulated in the bill that the line shall be completed before the first of July, becomes a law, the construction of the line will be commenced forthwith at Leavenworth and will be completed to Fort Kearney, and to Denver City, Pike's Peak and Winter. It will also be pushed from the West and towards South Pass, and the whole is already built 150 miles East from San Francisco, the second section of 150 miles West from Salt Lake City. The line of the telegraph will be along the overland route to California. And if Butterfield's Overland Mail will remove the line of the telegraph to the south side of the telegraph line, both to be followed by the great Central Pacific Railroad. And speaking of the latter, reminds us that the Senate Pacific Railroad bill is nearly ready to be put upon its passage. Its friends think it will be passed through that body within two weeks. This bill provides for two roads—one on the Central route, by way of the Platte River, South Pass, and Salt Lake; the other, across Texas and New Mexico via El Paso, to a point on the Gulf of California. The bill provides for the donation of thirty alternate sections of public land, and a bonus of fifty millions of dollars to each road, to be paid in such sums per mile as the works progress. This, probably, is the only shape in which the Railroad measure can be passed. The South insists on having a road if the North has one. It argues that a road built on the Central route is a Northern road. The practical question, therefore, is, shall there be two roads or none? If the South succeeds in defeating the Central route, under the influence of the Executive, and the Courts, to defeat the great Central route union it is also provided with a railway. But as this sensible hundred scheme is only in embryo I will have more to say about it when it comes more prominently before Congress and the country.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus on Saturday to hear the report of their committee of four (Iowa was refused, Brown and Davis's resolutions. The attendance was general—only four being absent. Bigler, who was absent had signed the report of the committee, which was unanimous.

The committee recommended the adoption of Jeff. Davis's resolution with some slight changes of phraseology, but none in the substance. As might be expected, a long and animated discussion followed which, lasted from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., when the report was finally adopted as the true creed of the Democracy for the next two years, says J. Douglas and Pugh.

Brown insisted that the Democratic constitution of a slave code, and his motion received the support of Mason Clay, Chesnut, St. Johnson and Bayard. Pugh of Ohio offered a squatter sovereignty substitute for the committee's platform, which he supported by a long speech. But it was voted down, receiving only his own and Douglas's support.

The caucus then turned upon the Committee's resolutions, and of which denies the power of Congress, or of a Territorial Legislature, to exclude slavery during the intermediate state between a slave colony and a State. Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the resolution, but it was voted down by a large majority. Douglas then moved to strike out the resolution declaring that the Supreme Court fails to secure to the citizen in the Territories adequate protection, in the case duty of the Federal Government to furnish it, by enacting and enforcing a Slave Code. The resolution sets forth that the inhabitants of a Territory have the right, during the territorial form of government, to form a State Constitution, with or without slavery, and may decide for themselves whether slavery shall be established or prohibited within their limits. Douglas accepts the Southern interpretation, and the true intent and meaning of the Cincinnati platform.

It will be seen that these resolutions are an utter repudiation of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrines of Douglas and his dupes. A spicy debate took place between Mallory and Pearce of Florida, the former declaring that the Democratic party would not win a victory unless it boldly met the issue, while the latter declared that such a course would be suicidal. Mallory was backed by Slidell, Benjamin and Clingman, while Pearce was supported by Bayard, Hunter and Mason. The latter declared that if the Democracy would not boldly meet the issue they would be overwhelmed by the Republicans. Pugh and Douglas notified the caucus that if the Senate and the Charleston Convention adopted the platform reported by the Committee, the Republicans would sweep every Northern State, and Douglas was confident that he could change the Democracy of Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Connecticut, for saving those States, was upon such a platform as the Committee had reported; that to fight the battle on the squatter sovereignty doctrine generally would be perfectly suicidal in those States. Gwin, Jo Lane and Thompson, sustained the same view of the matter. Several Southern Senators affirmed that not a single Southern State could be carried on a squatter sovereignty platform against the American party which was still formidable. Slidell alone was able to closely contest several States on any platform. Mason protested against the policy of imperilling a Democratic State like Virginia for the poor chance of carrying Ohio and Michigan. Jeff. Davis said he would not consent to throw away Mississippi in order that the Democracy might carry Illinois. Benjamin, of Squatter Sovereignty, which in the eyes of all sound National Democrats was not less odious than Black Republicanism itself.

[illegible] discussion extended for [illegible] finally taken upon the resolutions. They were adopted with only two dissenting votes, Pugh and Douglas. They will be offered in the Senate on the first opportunity, and voted for as the true Democratic doctrine.

The South and the "National" Democrats at the North will insist upon the adoption of the same platform at Charleston. Will the Douglas-ites "bolt" for which? Nobody think Douglas has the pluck for such a step. Douglas and Pugh say they will not give the contest up, but will remain in the Convention and contest every inch of ground. Douglas's friends say that if the Convention refuses to admit contesting delegates from Illinois, he will withdraw, and address a letter to the people of the State declaring that the Democratic party of Illinois is no longer in existence, and that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. Douglas's friends say that he will be re-elected by the Republicans, if he can get the Democratic members to stay away from the Legislature, and thus break a quorum. It occurred to me that perhaps the investigation was getting to be a bore to those who had act it on foot. Finally the messengers returned in triumph with Messrs. Mason, Doolittle and Collamer in their wake. Messrs. Jeff. Davis and Fitch were too busy to attend.

The Committee-room is decorated with one of Old Brown's pikes and a handsome Sharpe's carbine. A pistol of peculiar construction was also shown me by the clerk of the Committee, which, if not the same one I saw in Brown's hands in 1856, is its twin.

Senator Mason is quite unlike the wood-cut engravings which have been peddled to the country over his name in Harper's *Journal of Civilization*. He is a large man with rather a benevolent countenance, and wears a bald head and a suit of linsey-woolsey in the most free and easy way imaginable. I should take him to be about fifty-five years old. He believes in slavery, and is a stark infidel as to everything else, political, commercial or social. He believes in Democracy only as it is seasoned to the core with slavery. Personally he is courteous. He is one of the few men on the Democratic side of the Senate who have nothing of either the bully or the demagogue in their composition. His colleague, Hunter, seems to me to combine something of both, though *his* endowments are so far eclipsed by those of Douglas, who sits next him in the Senate, that the observer in the galleries would scarcely take him for either. Senator Davis is a thin wiry man with sharp features and iron gray hair. He was not present in the Committee when I was "investigated." Judge Collamer is a solid, square-built man, about sixty years of age, with an intellectual cast of features, and a conscience which shines out through his eyes. Judge Doolittle is so well known to the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE that I need not describe him. I will merely observe that this connection that Mr. Doolittle's speech in reply to Toombs, and in defence of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on Kriesig's case, was a noble and triumphant effort, which elicited the warmest encomiums of the Republicans in Washington.

To return to the Committee-room. Mason opened the meeting and conducted the examinees. The following is a summary of the evidence, reported in the New York *Herald*, is substantially correct:

Mason stated that the National Kansas Committee was authorized and instructed by a State convention at Buffalo in May last, to transmit to the Governors of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, the letter from the Secretary of War, D. Wilcox, Esq., and Hon. Thomas Ewing, constituted the Executive Committee for raising funds and forwarding emigrants to Kansas. The number of money so furnished and raised was about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which less than three-fourths was expended for the purchase of arms; received considerable quantities of arms in small parcels, from first to last, but not now known to the committee. Received from time to time different consignments, the last time in January, 1859, from Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, and from the State Militia of New York; knows personally the committee of New York who forwarded the arms; knows Governor Banks, and knows that he was authorized to send arms and money with which to forward emigrants to Kansas; knows that one thousand rifles were received at one time from Governor Banks; knows that a number of rifles were received from Governor Banks; knows that a number of rifles were received from Governor Banks; knows that a number of rifles were received

Special Notices.

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The beneficial effect of this delightful tonic, in all cases published and testified to, has given it a wide-spread celebrity among the sick. Lady invalids have been restored to health and strength by its use, and have proclaimed it with confidence that in this remarkable invigorant they have found exactly the effectual safeguard which the delicate system needs against the prevailing disturbances, and which, in the season of maternity, is of the utmost value, in the saving of many precious lives of life, and when enfeebled by age, the promise and very soon the recovering power of this delightful restorative in every malady to have recourse for relief. Dyspepsia and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, it has taken the lead of all other alteratives and tonics.

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☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

It brings to terms
Intestine worms;
Cures every child;
Is tasteless;
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No longer fear,
Your pets must live
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☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and COUGH MIXTURE.—The abruptness of a bad cold or cough is past, the danger sections. Slight affection (the cause not decided) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Kreal infallible, can do so in all cases—and the most distressing vegetable affections. All other prescriptions sometimes fail, none ever. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 194 Lake street. 6ct-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Is your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate yellow matter? Are you troubled with slight evening fever? If so, cease to vex NATURE. It will cure all cases of the above. Price $1. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 194 Lake street. 6ct-1m

☞ Those who are Curious to visit see the wonderful perfection to which A. Ghewaldi (late manager at Ketchum's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Toupee Depot, at No. 100 Lake street, up stairs. Entrance 2d door from the corner of Dearborn street. His scrutiny can detect the finest production of art. No scrutiny can detect the denial from the natural when adjusted to the head. 6ct-1m

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Educational.

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The Spring Term of this Institution commences on the 6th of April next. It is believed that the facilities afforded by this school for young ladies in all the branches of thorough English and Classical education are not excelled in the country. For circulars containing more full information, address Mrs. C. V. WATTLES, Hyde Park, or apply to MRS. C. V. WATTLES and MISS A. M. WAITE, A. M., Principals. Post Office Box 1, Chicago, Ill. fe22d6t

Corporation Notices.

CARD.—City Collector's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
The undersigned, City Collector, would notify all delinquent Tax Payer, that the Tax Sale, which is to commence on Thursday, the 15th of February, 1860, will be advertised and closed up without any delay whatever, and that no adjournment of the Sale will take place from day to day, as heretofore, sending the time of each day longer. Parties wishing Taxes and Assessments are in arrears are therefore advised to call and settle with the undersigned, and so to avoid the sale, as it will be the duty of the undersigned to sell all lots and parcels of land on which taxes and assessments remain unpaid at the time of sale; and no redemption can be made after the sale, as taxes made to the Collector must be made in the legal coin of the United States.
A. F. C. MUELLER,
City Collector.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the south side of Maple street, from Dearborn Street to Clark street, in the Ninth Ward, of brick, of the width of four feet, on the footings of said line (from 2 by 4 inch oak timber, laid on the surface of the earth filled in between them, on which the brick are to be laid.
Said Sidewalk to be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefited thereby.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

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DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of George R. Roberts & Co., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS, Chicago.
T. HILLYER TON PARKER,
GEO. R. ROBERTS & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber and Shingle business under the firm name of GEORGE R. ROBERTS & CO., corner of Lake and Market streets.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS,
T. HILLYER TON PARKER.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860. fe21m1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—
On and after this date Mr. Edson Keith is a partner in our firm, and the business, together with that of Keith, Fox and Fum, will be conducted in the name and style of KEITH & FOX.
Chicago, February 1, 1860. fe2-6t-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF
LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wrought Iron Bridge business, under the firm name of LEITZ & CO., was dissolved on the second inst., by mutual consent. Mr. Leitz retires, and Mr. Johnston having purchased the interest of F. W. Wadsworth and Wm. H. Sherwood, are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
GEO. F. LEITZ,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
F. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

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Chicago, January 2d, 1860. ja23 1m64 6w

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ap4-1y-441 ELIAS MATHEWS.

Press & Tribune.

An Unpleasant Position.
[From the Dubuque Herald.]
A man named Norton, engaged in mining on the "Conlee," was employed in sinking a shaft. The shaft was through the solid rock and had, of course, to be blasted. Last Tuesday the work had progressed some thirty-five feet down. Mr. Norton was engaged in drilling while a companion attended to the windlass and drew him up when the signal was given.
Having finished a drill, loaded it, and getting ready preparatory to firing the fuse, Mr. Norton commenced picking up his tools, in readiness to ascend. At this moment his foot struck the sand[illegible], upsetting it exactly on the fuse, and in a second it had caught and was flaring down towards the powder. Mr. Norton immediately commenced calling on the man above to pull him up. The latter was at some little distance from the shaft and did not hear the cry; but fortunately happening to look in that direction, he saw the rope shaking, and thinking he might be wanted, he hastened up. The next instant he became aware what was wanted, and immediately commenced hauling up the other. The situation of the latter was anything but pleasant—sufficient time seemed to his imagination to have elapsed for the fuse to burn the powder, and he momentarily expected to be blown out of the shaft. The man at the windlass made superhuman efforts, and had hauled the other within some ten feet of the mouth, when the handle of the windlass broke! Fortunately Mr. Forton caught a foothold on the projecting shelf and thereby saved himself from falling to the bottom. But the position was anything but desirable, as he was in a measure protected from the effects of the explosion, while it was only by almost superhuman efforts that he kept himself from falling from the narrow standing place. From twenty to forty (40), said he, he was sure to be riddled with the shower of rocks that would rise from below. Thus he stood, momentarily expecting that a terrific explosion would meet him—stood thus in an agony which must be imagined, as it is too strong for description. How long the time was he did not know, but it seemed ages before the rescuers, who, until a sufficient time had elapsed to introduce the hope that the blast would not explode. This proved eventually to be the case, although he probably suffered a dozen deaths before the fact became apparent.
It almost seems miraculous that it did not, but such most fortunately proved the case; and Mr. Norton escaped a death almost too horrible to think of.

Total Eclipse of the Sun July 18, 1860.
[From the National Intelligencer.]
The total eclipse of the Sun, which will occur on the 18th of July next, is regarded by astronomers as the most important which will be witnessed during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories. The central line of the moon's shadow will strike the coast fifteen miles north of the mouth of Columbia River, (latitude forty-six degrees twenty-five minutes North,) soon after sunrise, and the breadth of the shadow there will be eighty miles. Its course is nearly in a northeast direction, it will pass near to Olympia, directly across the southern extremity of Fiathead Lake, and north of Lake Winnepeg, to York Factory, in latitude 57 deg. N., and on the southwest side of Hudson's Bay. At Fort York the breadth of the shadow will be one hundred and five miles. It will leave the continent at Cape Chidley, (or Cinudliah,) the northeast point of Labrador, in latitude 59½ deg. north; and, bending first eastward and afterwards to the southeast, it will traverse the Atlantic Ocean, it will reach Spain near Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. The shadow will next pass over the entire surface drained by the waters of the Upper Ebro; will leave the Balearic Islands, except Minorca; strike Algeria near Cape Carbon; pass to the south of Tripoli; and, finally, in 31 min. A. M. (mean time Washington,), it will leave the earth at Massowa on the Red Sea.

The Murder of Dr. W. J. Keitt.
We gave the substance of a telegraphic despatch, received a few days since, respecting the murder of Dr. Keitt. The particulars appended are from the Ocala (Florida) *Independent:*
On Sunday morning last our community was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the announcement of the death of Dr. W. J. Keitt, our Senator in the State Legislature. He had been living by himself, on his plantation, about three miles from Ocala, and has been in ill health for some time past. Early in the morning one of his servants, who had waited on him during his illness, came into town and stated that, he went into his master's room to build a fire, he found him lying on the floor dead. At first it was supposed that he had died suddenly from an affection of the heart, but, on visiting his house, his body was found bathed in blood, and his throat cut from ear to ear. An inquest was soon held, and it was found that he had been most brutally murdered by one or more of his negroes. The most positive evidence was obtained against one of the negroes, and a disposition was manifested to hang him at once; but, with the view of obtaining proof against the others who are supposed to be implicated, he was brought to jail, with three others on whom suspicion rests. The matter is undergoing investigation as we go to press, and we are therefore unable to give the result.
Dr. Keitt was a native of South Carolina, and a brother of the Hon. L. M. Keitt, representative of that State. The deceased moved to t is State about six years ago, and had so identified himself with its interests as to render his death a public calamity.

Fire Escape—Sliding from the Top of the City Hall.
Much amusement was furnished the multitude gratis, this forenoon, by the exhibition of a fire-escape, of English invention, on the Park. The apparatus consists of a long cloth tube, supported by ropes at the sides, one end of which is fastened to the top of the building, while the other end is held by the spectators on the ground. Through this bottomless bag the persons in danger are expected to slide.
A number (?) boys and men volunteered to slide from the top of the City Hall in this manner, and several hundred people looked on, greatly enjoying the sport. The slide was apparently pleasant and perfectly safe. At one time three men went down in a heap at once. The bundle of juvenility was a little too large for the tube, and the trio two or three times struck fast, to the great merriment of the spectators. They struggled through it, however, and were taken out evidently as well pleased with the adventure as the spectators.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Venerable Preacher.
The Richmond, (Ind.) *Broad Axe* gives a very interesting account of the venerable Hugh Cull:
The venerable Hugh Cull, one of the oldest citizens of our county in every sense, we are pleased to learn is still enjoying good health, although past one hundred and one years of age. He was born in 1759, and his life being employed as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was, perhaps, the first that traveled in the White Water Valley. His travels at that time extended from Lawrenceburgh to Greenville, Ohio. He has not attempted to preach for two years past, though he still possesses good mental ability enough to exercise in that way to some extent. His memory has greatly failed upon all subjects, except those connected with his religious experience. He quotes the Scriptures with remarkable facility, while other books are almost totally obliterated from the vision of his memory. His sight is but very little impaired, being able now to read ordinary print without the aid of spectacles, and what is quite remarkable he has never lost one tooth. He has all his life been regarded as a pre-eminently good man, and although his preaching abilities were of a moderate character, yet such was his piety and zeal, and his tender, sympathetic manner, that his preaching possessed a hidden power beyond that of many others whose talents were greater.
The family of Mr. Cull appears to have been a long-lived one. He had a brother, and also a sister, who each nearly completed a century before they died, and he has now a brother living in Kentucky at the age of ninety-four, who bids fair to live out his hundred years.

"A Surprise Party" Surprised.!
The Buffalo *Express* says that Young America not long ago undertook to have a surprise party at the house of Dean Richmond. In full feather, with eatables, and drinkables, and music, the self-invited guests, to the number of two hundred, drove up to the Dean's door, rang the bell and prepared for a rush in. But they reckoned not on the Dean answering the bell in person, and of course blocked up the entrance. He pointedly asked the business of the leader of the party. He was informed that it was a "surprise party." He assured them that he was not surprised at all; was not surprised at anything now-a days; did not intend to have a party that night; when he wanted one, he would make proper arrangements, and bid the guests himself. He wished them a pleasant "good night," and closed the door.

Information Wanted.
[From the *Jasper* (Ala.) Gazette.
My daughter Ellen, aged 14 years, left my residence on the 24th of January last, and all enquiries since have failed to furnish any information in relation to her. She is rather medium size for her age, dark hair, eye full and eye lashes large, and full face; when she left home she wore a small knitted hood, a woolen shawl, selvage red and white, and body of the shawl a black and white small plaid, calico dress, small brown and red stripes, white stockings. She took no other clothes with her.
Any information in relation to her will be thankfully received, and all expenses in returning her will be promptly paid.
WM. POWERS.

Passengers on the Hungarian.
The New York *Herald* publishes the following names of those who were supposed to be on board the Hungarian:
Rev. Mr. King, of Buxton; Mrs. King, of Buxton; Mr. W. B. Day, of Chatham; Mr. Jas. Richardson, of Chatham; Mr. Bramah, of A. Robertson & Co.; Mr. Morrison, of Morrison & Sleppy; Mr. Roy, of Roy & Dufort; Mr. Grant, Director of Grand Trunk Co; Mr. Talbot, M. P. P.; Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Dawson, M. P.; Mr. Wilson, Capt. Harlow, of Duxbury, Mass.; Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. Henry Forster, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Watson Taylor, Hugh McCaffrey, Richard Madden, William Kerby, John Daly, Martin Denners, Allen Sheehan, Wm. Yeoh, Geo Mc Dermott, Michael Lacy, John Delaney, F. Richardson, Patrick McGivran,
☞ There are serenely members of the British House of Commons who claim exemption from serving on election committees on account of being more than sixty years old.
☞ The Free Negro bill of the last session of the Missouri Legislature has been again taken up, and on Tuesday last passed the House by forty-five majority.

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F. H.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, March 1.

The money market remains perfectly quiet and unchanged. Gold is steady at 109¾@110 with few sales.

Foreign exchange is dull and nominal. Sterling is quoted at 109½@110 with few sales.

Government securities are quiet and steady. Sixes, 1881, are quoted at 109½@110; Five-twenties, 1862, 107½@108; Ten-forties, 103½@104; Seven-thirties, second series, 105½@106.

St. Louis.—The Republican yesterday says: "The money market remains unchanged. Gold is in demand at 109½@110, with few sales. Exchange is dull and nominal at 109½@110. Government securities are quiet and steady. Sixes, 1881, 109½@110; Five-twenties, 1862, 107½@108; Ten-forties, 103½@104; Seven-thirties, second series, 105½@106."

Boston.—The Transcript yesterday says: "The money market continues very quiet, and there are no indications of any change in the near future. Gold is steady at 109½@110, with few sales. Government securities are quiet and steady. Sixes, 1881, 109½@110; Five-twenties, 1862, 107½@108; Ten-forties, 103½@104; Seven-thirties, second series, 105½@106."

Philadelphia.—The Inquirer yesterday says: "The money market continues very quiet. Gold is steady at 109½@110, with few sales. Government securities are quiet and steady. Sixes, 1881, 109½@110; Five-twenties, 1862, 107½@108; Ten-forties, 103½@104; Seven-thirties, second series, 105½@106."

New York.—The Evening Post yesterday says: "The money market continues very quiet, and there are no indications of any change in the near future. Gold is steady at 109½@110, with few sales. Government securities are quiet and steady. Sixes, 1881, 109½@110; Five-twenties, 1862, 107½@108; Ten-forties, 103½@104; Seven-thirties, second series, 105½@106."

The following are the receipts and shipments of gold at the port for the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Balance.
Feb. 24	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
" 25	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 26	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 27	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 28	1,000	1,000	1,000
March 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 2	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following are the receipts and shipments of specie at the port for the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Feb. 24	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
" 25	1,000	1,000
" 26	1,000	1,000
" 27	1,000	1,000
" 28	1,000	1,000
March 1	1,000	1,000
" 2	1,000	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, March 1, 1870.

The receipts of Flour and Grain at this market to-day were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Toledo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Detroit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Duluth	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Receipts of Flour and Grain at the seaboard ports for the week ending this day:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Receipts of Flour and Grain at the seaboard ports for the corresponding week of 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Receipts of Flour and Grain at the seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to date:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Receipts of Flour and Grain at the seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to date, 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Exports of Flour and Grain from the seaboard ports for the week ending this day:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Exports of Flour and Grain from the seaboard ports for the corresponding week of 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Exports of Flour and Grain from the seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to date:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Exports of Flour and Grain from the seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to date, 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore